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Please return this slip to a messenger PROMPTLY. Senate Sergeant-At-Arms State Capitol - B35 South Madison, WI 53707-7882 P.O.Box 7882

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Madison, WI 53707-7882

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Room 109-LL One East Main

Madison, WI 53707-7882

P.O.Box 7882

Senate Sergeant-At-Arms

SENATE HEARING SLIP (Please Print Plainly)	DATE: 3/14/14  BILL NO. 5843  Or  SUBJECT	(NAME)  1270 Hun St Swite 120  (Street Address or Route Number)  (Street Address or Route Number)  (City and Zip Code)  Clean Water Achan Council of Northeast W  (Representing)  Speaking in Favor:	Speaking Against:  Registering in Favor: Statement Athabad but not speaking:	Registering Against:  but <u>not</u> speaking:	Speaking for information only; Neither for nor against:	Senate Sergeant-At-Arms State Capitol - B35 South P.O.Box 7882 Madison. WI 53707-7882
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DATE: 3/12/11  BILL NO. SB72  Or  SUBJECT.	Charles Leathin (NAME) 222 S Hmilton Stel (Street Address or Route Number)	(City and Zip Code) (City and Zip Code) (Miscons, n Weffards Association) (Representing)  Speaking in Favor:
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Speaking for information only; Neither for nor against:

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Senate Sergeant-At-Arms
State Capitol - B35 South
P.O.Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882

## Please return this slip to a messenger PROMPTLY. SENATE HEARING SLIP (Street Address or Route Number) (Please Print Plainly) only; Neither for nor against: Senate Sergeant-At-Arms State Capitol - B35 South Madison, WI 53707-7882 Speaking for information but not speaking: The Carolle but not speaking: 7/95 S1372 Registering in Favor: Registering Against: Speaking in Favor: (City and Zip Code) Speaking Against: Denoer (Representing) BILL NO. SUBJECT. (NAME) DATE: Oľ. Please return this slip to a messenger PROMPTLY. Registering in Favor: Stylement Attached SENATE HEARING SLIP (Street Address or Route Number) Citizens for an Independent DNR only; Neither for nor against: (Please Print Plainly) Senate Sergeant-At-Arms State Capitol - B35 South Madison, WI 53707-7882 Speaking for information but not speaking: Springbrook WI SY875 but not speaking: 3/17/99 5872 Registering Against: Speaking in Favor: (City and Zip Code) Speaking Against: P.O.Box 7882 Bob Olsaurd (Representing) MB, 31 BILL NO. SUBJECT (NAME) DATE:

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State Capitol - B35 South

P.O.Box 7882 Madison, WI 53707-7882

# Vote Record

# Senate Committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs

Date:       4/30/99         Moved by:       Rissing         AB:       SB:         AJR:       SJR:         A:       SR:	72	Seconded by:  Clearinghouse Rule:  Appointment:  Other:	Clausing		
A/S Amdt: A/S Amdt: A/S Sub Amdt: A/S Amdt: A/S Amdt:  Be recommended for: Passage Introduction Adoption Rejection	to A/S Amdt: to A/S Sub Amd to A/S Amdt:	t:  Indefinite Postpone Tabling Concurrence Nonconcurrence Confirmation	 to A/S Sub Amdt: ement		
Committee Member Sen. Gary George, Chair Sen. Fred Risser Sen. Alice Clausing Sen. Joanne Huelsman Sen. Alberta Darling *	Totals: _	Aye No	Absent Not	Voting  Output	

Motion Failed

Motion Carried



# Madison Audubon Society Inc.

222 S. Hamilton Street, Suite #1 Madison.WI 53703-3201 608-255-BIRD (2473) Fax 608-255-2489

Hearing on Restoration of Public Intervenor Office 17 March 1999 Senate Committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs

Dear Senators,

One of Madison Audubon's highest priorities for the current legislative session is to restore the office of Public Intervenor.

The Public Intervenors' office was instrumental in keeping serious environmental concerns of our citizens from being lost between the cracks. These citizen concerns, which are also high on our list of priorities, include land use, shoreland preservation, habitat protection, transportation issues, and threatened and endangered species. Wisconsin, the only state which ever had a Public Intervenors' office, was looked on nationally as a leader in the protection of our natural resources because of the critical role that the office played.

We urge you to vote in favor of restoring Wisconsin's position as leader in protection of our natural resources, as well as its reputation nationally, by reestablishing the office of Public Intervenor.

Sincerely,

Karen Etter Hale

**Executive Secretary** 





WISCONSIN WETLANDS ASSOCIATION

222 South Hamilton Street Suite #1 · Madison, Wisconsin 53703 · (608) 250-9971

March 16, 1999

# SENATE JUDICIARY AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

# REINSTATING THE PUBLIC INTERVENOR OFFICE

To the Committee:

The sign of a healthy democracy is when there is a check-and-balance system in place within different levels of government. A critical element of our state's democracy is an institution that provides objective oversight of state agency actions on behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin. The Office of Public Intervenor served this important role until 1995, when this office was dismantled. It has become obvious that we NEED this office to be reinstated, for the well-being of our state's natural resources—and our democracy.

Historically, the Public Intervenor has played a crucial role in protecting our state's natural resources, including the wetlands. Among other accomplishments, this office helped negotiate important wetland shoreland zoning and water quality protection rules.

It is very important to maintain objective oversight of the natural resources of Wisconsin -it's air, waters, soils and ecosystems. It would be disastrous if natural resource policy were to be influenced solely by political persuasion without the common good of the people in mind. If the check-and-balance system is not in place to safeguard our state's natural resources, we all lose. We have seen considerable erosion of our rights to a healthy environment through the loss of the Public Intervenor's office. It is time to reinstate this institution to the level we had prior to 1995.

I hope you will agree to reinstate the Office of Public Intervenor within the Department of Justice. It makes no sense in having the fox guarding the henhouse (ie., were the Office placed in the Department of Natural Resources, for example). Wisdom and foresight will guide your decision on this matter.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

Charles S. Luthin

Executive Director

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122 STATE STREET, SUITE 202 MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703 608-257-2424 FAX 608-251-1655 wisrivers@igc.org www.igc.org/wisrivers

# THE RIVER ALLIANCE OF WISCONSIN FIRMLY BELIEVES THAT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC INTERVENOR SHOULD BE REESTABLISHED

Please contact Todd Ambs, executive director of the River Alliance, for additional comments at 608-257-2424 or tambs@igc.org.

The River Alliance is a statewide non-partisan, non-profit organization. We work on behalf of over 800 individuals, groups and businesses to protect and restore the rivers and streams of Wisconsin. Like our membership, our board is made up of a cross-section of anglers, hunters, paddlers, scientists and environmentalists.

March 16, 1999



TO: The Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee

FROM: Rich Bogovich, Policy Specialist

DATE: March 17, 1999

RE: Support for Senate Bill 72, the Public Intervenor legislation

Wisconsin's Environmental Decade strongly supports Senate Bill 72. Reinstating the office of the Public Intervenor is one of our highest policy priorities for the current biennium.

Public Intervenors are necessary and vital in part because of the unique nature of environmental law. The Public Intervenors represent "public rights" in the waters and natural resources of the state—a function unique in state government. The Department of Justice environmental unit represents the Department of Natural Resources, not "public rights" protected by the Wisconsin Constitution or the Wisconsin statutes. Often, citizens are turned away by the DNR, other state agencies, and the Governor's office because it is often the government itself that is the problem. Only the Public Intervenor is able to represent public rights of citizens in the environment.

In addition, environmental law is an area of the law known for great complexity, as reflected in the fact that the state's Department of Justice has one entire unit devoted solely to the environment whereas another unit of similar size handles many issue areas, such as health and family services, revenue, public instruction, insurance, and financial institutions. Also, in many other areas of the law, the wrong for which a person or a prosecutor is seeking relief is a distinct act causing a distinct harm. Within environmental law, however, the nature of aggrieved parties varies greatly, and the purpose of seeking relief is often to stop or remedy an ongoing activity which may prove harmful years down the road. As a result of the unique nature of environmental law, the interests of individuals, groups of citizens, and the public at large simply aren't met consistently. The DNR and other agencies obviously have some significant duties in this regard, but enforcement programs have long been understaffed and too much effort is devoted to slapping the wrists of "small fry."

What's more, citizens are either barred from suing the government for many environmental wrongs or are financially unable to pursue legal action, which is often true of nonprofit groups as well. Because of all of these factors, the office of the Public Intervenor should be reinstated.



6333 W. BLUEMOUND RD., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53213 PHONE (414) 771-0700 FAX (414) 771-1715

David Newby, President • Sara J. Rogers, Exec. Vice President • Phillip L. Neuenfeldt, Secretary-Treasurer

TO: Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee

FROM: Phil Neuenfeldt, Secretary-Treasurer

Joanne Ricca, Legislative Staff

DATE: March 15, 1999

RE: SUPPORT FOR SENATE BILL 72

Recreate Office of Public Intervenor in Department of Justice

We will be unable to attend the March 17 hearing on SB 72 but want to register our strong support for this legislation.

The Office of Public Intervenor in the Department of Justice should never have been eliminated. The Public Intervenor had supported the pathbreaking Worker Right-to-Know Law and Community Right-to-Know Law in the early 1980s. These laws made Wisconsin one of the earliest states to address the potential threat of toxic hazards in the workplace and in our neighborhoods. Even earlier, in the 1970s, the Public Intervenor persuaded the Legislature to ban DDT — two years before it was banned nationally.

The public needs to have an independent advocate who will serve as an environmental watchdog to protect Wisconsin's air quality, ground and surface water quality, wetlands and other public resources. The Office of Public Intervenor in the Department of Justice should be restored.

PLN:ep/opeiu #9 afl-cio

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1999 Session LRB or Bill No./Adm. Rule No.

# 1999 Session AL ESTIMATE WORKSHEET LRB or Bill No./Adm. Rule No. Amendment No. ailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect **UPDATED ORIGINAL** OA-2047 (R10/94) SB 72, 99-2211/1 SUPPLEMENTAL CORRECTED Subject Creating an office of public intervenor in the department of justice and making an appropriation One-Time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal affect): Annualized Fiscal impact on State funds from: **Annualized Costs: Decreased Costs Increased Costs State Costs by Category** State Operations - Salaries and Fringes (FTE Position Changes) State Operations - Other Costs Local Assistance Aids to Individuals or Organizations \$0 **TOTAL State Costs by Category Decreased Costs Increased Costs** State Costs by Source of Funds **GPR FED** PRO/PRS SEG/SEG-S Decreased Rev. Increased Rev. Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state III. State Revenues: revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, etc.) **GPR Taxes GPR Earned** FED PRO/PRS SEG/SEG-S \$0 **TOTAL State Revenues NET ANNUALIZED IMPACT** LOCAL STATE \$0 **\$**0 **NET CHANGE IN COSTS \$**0 **NET CHANGE IN REVENUES** Date Phone No. Phone No. Authorized Signature Prepared By Agency (608) 266-2794 02/26/1999 (608) 266-2794 DNR Joe Polasek

# Citizens for an SB12 Independent DNR

PO Box 31, Springbrook, WI 54875

Date: 3/16/99

TO: Sen. Gary George

RE: Reinstate the Public Intervenor's Office

Senator George,

I understand that your committee is meeting to determine the course of legislation regarding the reinstatement of Wisconsin's public watch-dog, the public intervenor. As a founding member of Citizens for an Independent DNR I cannot overemphasize the importance of this issue for us.

In the last ten months we have collected over 1,000 signatures on petitions which demand that our Department of Natural Resources be returned to the control of a citizen board. Our respondents have consistently asked if this petition will extend to the issue which you have before you; the reinstatement of the Public Intervenor.

My response to them is that the two cannot be separated. Sadly, a Governor's DNR may make the Public Intervenor more necessary. Who now except private citizens with scant financial and legal resources will call the DNR's permitting activities into question even under circumstances which suggest impropriety?

Restoration of the Public Intervenor's office as a watch-dog for protection of Wisconsin's natural wealth will is of paramount importance to our group. Please support this legislation and urge your colleagues to do likewise

Sincerely.

Bob Olsgard, Founding member Citizens for an Independent DNR

Tob Dayard



# Wisconsin B.A.S.S. State Federation

AFFILIATE NATIONAL B.A.S.S. FEDERATION



TO FAX # 608-256-4562

SUBJECT : PIO

FROM: 715-842-3397

DON HILDEBRANDT
WBSF CONSERVATION DIR
2310 N 6th ST
WAUSAU WT 54403

AS CONSERVATION DIRECTOR FOR THE WISCONSIN STATE BASS FEDERATION OUR ORGANINATIONS NUMBER ONE PRIORITY IS TO REINSTATE THE PUBLIC INTERVENOR OFFICE.

SINCERELY :

Dar

Post-it® Fax Note



# Wisconsin Agribusiness Council, Inc.

2820 Walton Commons West, Suite 100 • Madison, WI 53718-6797 • Phone (608) 224-1450 • Fax (608) 224-1452 • www.wisagri.com

April 28, 1999

TO:

The Senate Judiciary & Consumer Affairs Committee

RE:

Our opposition to SB 72 to re-establish the office of Public Intervenor

The Wisconsin Agribusiness Council includes in our membership private and cooperative agribusinesses, farmers, educators including university and extension professionals, and approximately 50 agricultural and trade associations.

Our position on this issue was re-confirmed when the following policy statement was adopted at our February 19, 1999 annual meeting:

" Wisconsin Public Intervenor - We strongly support the state's action to abolish the office of Public Intervenor and oppose any effort to reinstate it."

The office of Public Intervenor has had a history of presenting a very narrow viewpoint. Here in Madison for example that office loudly proclaimed the South Beltline should not be built. Had the PI prevailed, over 90,000 vehicles would now be traveling on East Broadway through Monona each workday!

In a letter to the Assembly Environmental Resources Committee (Feb. 1984) the Wisconsin County Forests Association wrote:

"...in recent years, our counties have found it necessary to involve their representatives in expensive and time-consuming hearings around the state to defend forest management policies against the precipitous and ill-conceived proposals advanced by the Public Intervenor's office on behalf of a few individuals..."

In that letter they recommended abolishing the office of Public Intervenor.

We concur and ask that you not recommend SB 72 for passage.

um Misseure

Sincerely

Russel R. Weisensel Senior Vice-President Government Relations

# Tentative Hearing Appearance Schedule

Appointees
Maura McMahon
Spryo Condos

AB 62 (Relating to changing the name of a minor)

SB 72 (Relating to reestablishing the office of the public intervenor)

AB 76 (Relating to statements in connection with the ability of an electronic computing device... Y2K)

SB 6 (Trigger Locks)

SB 83 (Relating to sexual exploitation of a child.)



# John Muir Chapter

# Testimony in Support of SB 72 Restoring the Office of the Public Intervenor in the Department of Justice Before the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee March 17, 1999 Caryl Terrell, Legislative Coordinator

On behalf of over 9,000 statewide members of the Sierra Club, thank you for holding this hearing on SB 72 early in the legislative session.

Crucial to the formation of the Department of Natural Resources by Governor Warren Knowles in the late 1960's was an agreement to establish an independent environmental watchdog, the Office of the Public Intervenor in the Department of Justice. In the 1995-96 State Budget this agreement with the citizens of the state was broken. SB 72 will restore public confidence that government decisions to manage Wisconsin's natural resources and control environmental pollution are made for the longterm benefit of the state and its residents

The elimination of the Office of the Public Intervenor removed a much needed advocate for the public's interest in the waters and other natural resources of the state. Wisconsin faces many increasingly complex, technically challenging resource and land use decisions. The Public Intervenor was able to provide decision-makers such as yourself and the average concerned citizen with objective information and to act as a non-partisan facilitator seeking win-win solutions for our communities and our environment.

Attached are several summaries of the valuable contributions of the Public Intervenor Office. The Sierra Club urges you to vote to recommend adoption of SB 72 to the full Senate.

Thank you.

# Accomplishments of the Public Intervenors Office

# Citizen Advocacy and Empowerment

Worked to reach consensus on regulations and cases to avoid conflict, prevent lawsuits, and adopt laws that all interested parties can live with.

Responded to numerous legislative requests to help their constituents.

Continually went to bat each year for hundreds of citizens suffering property devaluation and risks from well water contamination, leaking landfills and underground storage tanks, nuisances, highway construction, pollution, and irresponsible land development.

Advisedand helped citizens use existing local and state government processes to advocate protection of their public rights in lakes and rivers, and to protect their families and property from environmental threats.

Intervened in major permit cases --- including the Kennecott copper mine and the Exxon/Rio Algom zinc mine ---to bring scientific review and input into the process.

# State Law and Consensus

# Advised Legislative Branch ---

• Responded to numerous requests by legislators and committee chairs to review and identify issues in regula tions being adopted by state agencies and to provide testimony and comments.

# Underground Drinking Water Supplies ---

- Negotiated with industry the 1984 landmark Wisconsin Groundwater Law (Act 410) requiring pollution activities meet groundwater enforcement standards, setting up environmental repair clean-up program and polluted well victim compensation program.
- Held the line in protecting groundwater from approval of on-site sewage systems (septic tanks and mound systems) in inappropriate lands.
- Turned back a DNR rule that would have allowed drinking water to be degraded with solvents (toluene and xylene) to the point of being smelly and undrinkable. New standards are now being developed.
- Turned back a rule that would have prevented the DNR from replacing contaminated wells of poor families.

# Metallic Mining ---

- Negotiated consensus metallic mining laws and regulations.
- Prioritized recent mining proposals to protect surface and groundwater resources. Recently hired 3 world-class technical experts to evaluate and comment on impacts of the Exxon/Rio Algom metallic sulfide mine near Crandon.

# Solid Waste and Hazardous Chemicals ---

- Negotiated passage of state community right-to-know law so communities and workers are prepared to deal with chemical spills and emergencies.
- $\bullet$  Reached consensus on strengthening amendments to recent DNR rules for the clean-up of hazardous pollutant spill sites.
- Worked with legislators to change DNR rules in order to uphold legislative prohibition on dumping of waste oil in landfills.

# Sand and Gravel Mining ---

Negotiated consensus non-metallic mining (gravel and rock) reclamation bill.

# Wetlands ---

Petitioned for and negotiated major state wetland shoreland zoning and water quality protection rules.

## Mixed Resource Uses ---

- · Petitioned for and negotiated DNR policies on wetlands, scenic beauty and forest multiple use.
- · Advised lake property associations and local governments on regulations of nuisance watercraft.

# Pesticides ---

• Successfully pushed for restrictions on use of the pesticides aldicarb and atrazine in groundwater contaminated areas.

- Turned back a Dept. of Ag rule that would have restricted local authority to adopt ordinances prescribing pesticide use lawn signs.
- Negotiated consensus on strengthened Dept. of Ag rules governing pesticide use, including aerial spraying, lawn care pesticides, pesticides in irrigation systems, and groundwater protection.
- Worked with farm organizations to fund research into sustainable agricultural practices and policies.

### Public Access ---

• Reached consensus on DNR and legislative standards for providing public access to navigable waters.

## Water Supplies ---

• Convinced DNR to review Wisconsin groundwater supplies and policies to assure adequate quantities of water for future business, domestic and ecological use. Review is underway.

## Forests ---

• Worked with DNR, county officials, and county foresters in developing adequately protective state standards for the withdrawal of county forest lands for other purposes.

# Environmental Review ---

• Successfully petitioned for regulations requiring state agencies to review environmental impacts of their decisions.

# **Court Cases**

Sewage and Public Notice --- Won court decision forced the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to follow rule making procedures, preventing them from weakening already inadequate private sewage regulations. (Working now to strengthen rules.)

Solid Waste --- Prevented a solid waste landfill from being sited in the middle of the Machickanee Forest in Oconto County because lower cost alternatives existed, preserving this area for wildlife, recreation and forestry purposes. Defended local government authority in landfill siting matters, allowing more stringent local controls.

Wetlands --- prevented wetland destruction at the Tank Farm Marsh for an unnecessary railroad spur track in Green Bay. Promoted alternatives and prevented fill of ecologically valuable wetlands at Lily Lake, Kenosha County. Prevented unnecessary dredging of pristine area of Partridge Lake, Waupaca County. Protected several wetland and aquatic resources over the years, in favor of non- or less-damaging alternatives. Exposed and reversed improper Department of Transportation sponsorship of local wetland filling projects to avoid wetland protection standards.

Public Access --- Fought for and retained popular public access points to Lake Michigan for fishing and other enjoyment.

Local Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning --- Won court decision striking down a provision exempting lake property owners from complying with shoreland zoning regulations that protect public waters. Won court decision striking down provision that prevented county enforcement of floodplain zoning regulations in the Mississippi River to protect public safety, prevent costly property damage and taxpayer liabilities from floods.

Pesticides and Local Rights --- Won U.S. Supreme Court decision establishing right of local governments to set stronger standards than federal law to protect public health and the environment.

**Tourism** --- Defended right of local governments to regulate forest clear-cutting near town roads to protect the local tourist economy. Promoted an alternative and prevented unnecessary private bridge on Pelican River, to protect navigation and scenic beauty.

Transportation and Environmental Impact Statements --- Won landmark court decision requiring the Department of Transportation to disclose environmental consequences of their multi-million dollar highway building plan.

Lakebed and Creekbed Protection --- Won court decision striking down an exemption to a DNR order requiring restoration of Oak Creek to it's former natural value, after it was illegally lined with concrete. Required Eau Claire to protect a major trout stream from development runoff and erosion. Won court decision preventing construction of private condominiums on public lake bed, and other illegal structures in the water, helping to preserve the waterfront for public uses.

Contaminated Sediments and Water Quality --- Won decision denying permits for building a dredge spoil lake-fill in Green Bay because environmental standards were not met.

# Responses to Claims for Abolishing the Public Intervenors Office

# Claim:

# Saves Taxpayers' Money

It has been claimed that eliminating the office saved tax-payers \$232,000 per year.

# Response:

For <u>less than a nickel</u> per person per year, citizens of Wisconsin get an entire office with <u>two</u> full-time attorneys, 1.5 clerical staff and 8 non-paid legal interns to represent their public rights in the environment and respond to their calls. The "saving" from eliminating the office amounts to only .00001166% (one one thousandth of one percent) of the \$ 15 billion budget.

Compare the Public Intervenors Office budget with the \$ 1.6 billion budget of DOT, \$ 437.5 million budget of DNR, \$ 288.6 million budget of DILHR and \$ 57 million budget of DATCP --- four state agencies the public intervenors are charged with watchdogging.

The Intervenors Office is already streamlined --- one of few agencies which have grown little over the past 20 years.

# Claim:

# Intervenor Represents Environmental Groups

It has been claimed the Public Intervenors Office has filed lawsuits on many occasions against the state on behalf of well-funded environmental groups.

# Response:

The Public Intervenors Office did not represent environmental groups or their interests in courts. The intervenor represented "public rights in the water and other natural resources of the state." Wisconsin's natural resources are not the special interest of environmental groups --- public rights are shared by all. Everyone has a stake in clean water, clean air, abundant wildlife, and a healthy environment.

Wisconsin environmental groups collectively have few staff. Further, environmental groups represent their members in lawsuits, not necessarily "public rights" in our natural resources. In fact, the intervenors have differed with environmental groups on issues. Often, intervenors worked on public rights issues unaddressed by any other agency or private group.

Opponents of public rights in the environment frequently have lawyers to protect their interests.

# Claim:

## **Duplicates Services**

It has been claimed there are plenty of lawyers in the Department of Justice or private attorneys who can do what the intervenors do.

# Response:

Department of Justice (DOJ) lawyers and private lawyers don't do what the Public Intervenors Office did, and cannot challenge unconstitutional laws. In court, DOJ lawyers represent the agencies the public intervenor occasionally sues. Private attorneys represent the interests of their private clients and do not represent "public rights." The public intervenor represented "public rights" in the state's natural resources. Many public rights will not be represented if the office is abolished.

### Claim:

# Why Should the State Sue Itself?

It has been claimed it doesn't make sense for the state to pay lawyers to sue the state.

# Response:

Sure it makes sense --- if you believe government can make mistakes, exceed its powers, or violate public rights.

The Legislature created the Public Intervenors Office in 1967 to watchdog state government and intervene when government action or inaction threatened public rights in natural resources. Conservationists demanded this outside advocate be created precisely to ensure advocacy for resource issues. This checks and balance system will be lost if the public intervenor is abolished.

Further, lawsuits are only a small part of the picture. The intervenor's authority to sue was often enough to bring people to the negotiating table to avoid lawsuits. The intervenors were able to negotiate reasonable compromises and out-of-court settlements. In addition, the intervenors often provided valuable information to agencies and legislators in non-confrontational forums, and provided advice to hundreds of citizens who contact the office each year.

# Claim:

# Costs Industry and the State

It has been claimed that the Public Intervenors Office cost industry and the state millions of dollars.

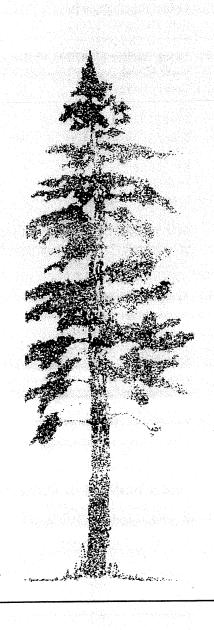
# **Response:**

The office <u>saved</u> the state money over the years. It is cost-effective to have an intervenor question the decisions of state agencies before they go too far in implementing them. If agencies had been allowed to proceed with decisions prevented by the intervenor, taxpayers and industries often could have faced more costly lawsuits and clean-up actions. The intervenors worked reach concensus on regulations so that problems can't grow into major liabilities for the state and the business community.



SIERRA CLUB FACT SHEET

# ORGANIZATION SUMMARY



## **ORGANIZATION:**

The oldest and largest environmental group in the world - over 550,000 members, 63 chapters and 399 local groups.

The Sierra Club is a non-profit (Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(4)), member-supported, public interest organization that promotes conservation of the natural environment by influencing public policy decisions through grassroots activism, public education, lobbying and litigation.

# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

To explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth;

to practice and promote the responsible use of the Earth's ecosystems and resources;

to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives.

# ESTABLISHED:

1892 in San Francisco, California. Founder John Muir elected first president. Muir grew up in Wisconsin.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION:

As part of celebrating over 100 years of service, the Sierra Club redirected its efforts on Five Global Challenges:

- Preserving global wild places
- Protecting the global commons
- Ending the toxic threat
- Stabilizing world population
- Building an environmentally sustainable economy

# **ANNUAL BUDGET: \$45 million**

# **MEMBERSHIP:**

\$35 per year--regular \$15 per year--senior/student/ limited income

# NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

Sierra Club 85 Second Street, 2nd flr San Francisco, CA 94105-3441 (415) 977-5500 WEBSITE: www.sierraclub.org

# **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

15 unpaid directors elected by the membership-at-large:

Chuck McGrady (2001) president
Lois Snedden (1999) vice-president
Susan Holmes (1999) secretary
Roy C. Hengerson (1999) treasurer
Michael Dorsey (2000) 5th officer
Phil Berry (2000)
David Brower (2001)
J. Robert Cox (1999)
Veronica Eady (2001)
Anne Ehrlich (1999)
Betsy Gaines (2000)
Chad Hanson (2000)
Michele Perrault (2001)
Adam Werbach (2000)
Jennifer Ferenstein (2001)

Executive Director: Carl Pope

# Conservation Campaigns 1999-2000

Major Campaigns:

- End Commercial Logging on federal lands
- •Sprawl Hurts Us All
- •Water Quality
- Wildlands Protection and Restoration

# **International Campaigns:**

- Stabilize Global Population thru international family planning
- Curb Global Warming
- Fair Trade Agreements and Multilateral Bank Lending programs
- Human Rights and the Environment

Commitment to recruit and elect proenvironmental candidates and influence environmental ballot measures at local, state, national levels.

# Wisconsin State Campaigns:

- Transportation and Land Use
- Metallic Mining Reform
- Water Quality and Animal Waste Mgt
- Restore DNR integrity and Public Intervenor's powers at DOJustice
- Clean Up Lower Fox River PCB contaminated sediment
- Reauthorize State Stewardship Fund
- Recycling
- Utility Public Benefits (conservation, renewables)

Protect America's Environment For our families, for our future

# **PROGRAMS:**

## CONSERVATION:

Lobbying, expert testimony, grassroots activism, and public education on major conservation campaigns. Contact the Activist Desk: (415) 977-5674, activist.desk@sierraclub.org

### SIERRA CLUB BOOKS:

Award-winning adult and children's books and calendars. Catalogs from: 85 Second St, 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94105-3441 (415) 977-5718, fax (415) 977-5793

### **OUTINGS:**

National program of more than 275 outings annually. State chapters and local groups offer more than 8,000 outings annually. Inner City Outings provide outdoor experience for urban youth, disabled, and seniors. (415) 977-5630, national.outings@sierraclub.org

# **PUBLICATIONS:**

### SIERRA

Published since 1893, the Club's official magazine, an award-winning, four-color publication filled with environmental articles, commentary and photography, published six times a year.

## **PLANET**

A monthly newspaper to help activists fight for environmental protection at the local, state, national and international levels. Read about the victories and the lessons learned.

# **MEMBER SERVICES:**

membership.services@sierraclub.org or (415) 977-5653 address.changes@sierraclub.org or (415) 977-5649 Sierra Club's national conservation policies, publications, and much more are on the website at www.sierraclub.org

# **NEWSLETTERS:**

All chapters and many groups regularly publish newsletters reporting state and local environmental laws, legislation and Club events. In Wisconsin, the chapter newsletter is *The Muir View*, published six times a year.

# **WISCONSIN OFFICES:**

### MIDWEST REGIONAL

(IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI; National & EcoRegions Issues)
Carl Zichella, Reg'l Staff Director
Judy Hofrichter, Office Manager
Brett Hulsey, Sprawl, Transp., Flooding
Emily Green, Great Lakes
Bill Redding, Mississippi River Basin
Eric Uram, Media, Great Lakes Toxics
214 N. Henry Street, #203
Madison, WI 53703
TEL: (608) 257-4994
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midwest.field-office@sierraclub.org

# **JOHN MUIR CHAPTER (WI)**

John Berge, Chapter Chair Caryl Terrell, Legislative Coord. 222 S. Hamilton Street, Suite #1 Madison, WI 53703-3201 TEL: (608) 256-0565 FAX: (608) 256-4562; E-mail: john.muir.chapter@sierraclub.org cterrell@execpc.com bergejw@wi.net

# WISCONSIN LOCAL GROUPS:

# **ALGONQUIN SHORES GROUP**

(Sheboygan, Calumet & Manitowoc co. & west to City of Fond du Lac) Hans Kuhn, Vice Chair N8894 Snake Rd Elkhart Lake, WI 53020 h: (920) 876-3184

### CHIPPEWA VALLEY GROUP

(Barron, no. Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, no. Jackson, Pepin Rusk & no. Trempeleau counties) Don Smith, Chair 623 Jefferson Street Mondovi, WI 54755 h: (715) 926-5107

### **COULEE REGION GROUP**

(La Crosse & surrounding counties)
Steve Ryan, Chair
h: (608) 784-8030 or
Pat Wilson, Treasurer
2222 Hoeschler Dr
La Crosse, WI 54601-6814
h: (608) 788-8831
pbbwilson@aol.com

# 3/1/99

## FOUR LAKES GROUP

(Dane & south central counties)
Beverly Speer, Chair
604 Rogers St.
Madison, WI 53703
h: (608) 257-3452
E-mail: bjspeer@mailbag.com
Group Hotline: (608) 829-1502

# FOX VALLEY GROUP

(NE Wisconsin)
Nancy Brown, Chair
653 Wilson
Neenah, WI 54956-3129
(920) 722-2648
E-mail: ngbrown@execpc.com
www.FOCOL.ORG/~FVSG/

## **GREAT WATERS GROUP**

(Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington & Waukesha counties)
Steve Schutz, Chair
4240 S Sunnyslope Rd
New Berlin WI 53151
h: (414) 786-9584
Group Hotline (414) 297-9846
www.execpc.com/~rlkugler/SC-Great\_Waters/

## **ROCK VALLEY GROUP**

(Green, Jefferson, Rock & Walworth) Clarence Trinkner, Chair 633 Sunset Dr. Janesville, WI 53545-2751 h: (608) 756-5260

## SOUTHEAST GATEWAY GROUP

(Kenosha & Racine counties) Nita Larson, Chair 1512 Chatham St Racine, WI 53402 h: (414) 638-8632

# ST. CROIX VALLEY INTERSTATE

(Burnett, Polk, St. Croix & Pierce counties, and part of Minnesota)
Peter Muto, Co-Chair
530 County Trunk M #34
River Falls, WI 54022
h: (715) 425-6086

# WISCONSIN RIVER COUNTRY

(Clark, Lincoln, Marathon, Portage, w. Shawano & Wood counties) Richard Wentzel, Chair 1531 Cedar Hedge Road Edgar WI 54426-9372 h: (715) 687-4391

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# Clean Water Action Council of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc.

East Port Center, 1270 Main Street, Suite 120 Green Bay, Wisconsin 54302

Phone: 920-437-7304 Fax: 920-437-7326 E-mail: CleanWater@cwac.net Web: www.cwac.net

# Beard of Directors

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# Staff

Rebecca Leighton Kazers
Executive Director

Kyla Strausz Organizing Director

# Testimony for the Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee

March 17, 1999

Thank you for holding a public hearing on SB 27, the proposal to restore the <u>Wisconsin Public Intervenor Office</u>. Unfortunately, our staff had a schedule conflict and could not attend. We hope you'll accept these written comments in our place.

Clean Water Action Council is a non-profit citizen group with more than 20,000 members and contributors in Northeast Wisconsin. We were founded 14 years ago to work on preventing and cleaning-up serious pollution problems in our area, such as the Fox River PCB contamination.

Through the years, we observed the activities of the Public Intervenor Office, and were shocked and dismayed when the office was dismantled and disempowered in the 1995 budget. This was by far the most damaging environmental decision by the Governor and Legislature in our memory.

Now, ordinary isolated citizens have no one to turn to for basic information and assistance with serious environmental problems in their area.

We're not talking about "environmentalists." We're talking about ordinary, law-abiding, taxpaying citizens who suddenly find that the DNR or other agencies aren't protecting them from obvious problems --- leaving them to solve the problems alone, without any experience and with their own money. Often, these citizens are expected to protect PUBLIC RESOURCES with their own limited private abilities. Meanwhile, their opponents are often wealthier or even corporate entities with seemingly bot-

tomless financial resources with their lawyers, technical consultants, lobbiests, secretaries and public relations staff.

It's unrealistic to expect that groups like ours would replace the kind of service once provided by the Intervenors. All the groups we know try to focus their limited dollars on a few issues and simply don't have the resources to serve the <u>hundreds</u> of people each year who were assisted with information and referrals by the Intervenors. Our group is the largest in Northeast Wisconsin, but we are staffed primarily with volunteers and we do <u>not</u> have an attorney on staff. We have had to hire attorneys for a few special cases over our 14 year life, but we can't keep an attorney on hand to advise the <u>desperate</u> people who call us regularly for help. The rest of us aren't qualified to offer legal advice.

In addition, we are seeing a proliferation of dozens of new technical rule proposals from several agencies at once, which are very difficult for private citizens to decipher. Again, most environmental groups don't have staff able to devote time to carefully analyze the impacts of all these rules, so they pass without public comment, for better or worse.

Even legislators have no one to turn to when constituents have a serious problem with agency decisions. Even legislators are forced to investigate, study and understand technical issues or simply trust that the agencies are telling them the whole truth all the time. Wouldn't it be helpful to again have an Intervenor Office for legislators to consult?

As taxpayers, we are outraged that entire agencies, such as the Dept. of Commerce with its \$200,000,000 budget, are set up to use our taxdollars to promote and assist business in Wisconsin — while these same entities often create environmental problems with this financial assistance. And DNR has been turned into a "Service Agency" for its industrial "clients."

We simply ask that the Legislature provide some <u>balance</u> for this situation and restore the Intervenors to represent PUBLIC RIGHTS in natural resources. Now that the Dept. of Natural Resources has been politicized under the direct control of the Governor, it's more important than ever to have the Intervenor Office as a check and balance to ensure that public rights are fully represented.

In the last few years, our group has been unfairly burdened with two major lawsuits to protect PUBLIC RESOURCES that belong to everyone.

KIDNEY ISLAND ... Two weeks after the Intervenor Office closed in 1995, the DNR reissued the same permit that the Public Intervenor Office had successfully opposed in court in 1988 ... to allow the tripling of the size of a

toxic PCB sediment dump in the waters of Green Bay.

Private citizens in Green Bay had to destroy a year of their lives and raise \$20,000 to fight the <u>same case</u> in court, and successfully proved in court <u>again</u> that the Dept. of Natural Resources, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Brown County Harbor Commission were dead wrong.

The government agencies had refused to hold public hearings on the issue and ignored hundreds of letters, hundreds of yard signs and thousands of signatures on petitions, and clear public opposition to the project.

They wouldn't have dared try this if the Public Intervenor Office existed,

because they would have known the permit would be challenged.

The whole situation was outrageous. Private citizens should not have to hold multiple rummage sales, bakesales and other pathetic fundraisers as we did to fight for a public resource while arrogant agency staff use taxpayerprovided attorneys against us.

MINERY INCINERATOR -- The City of Neenah allowed a <u>private</u> industry to build a <u>private</u> operation on land which the state legislature had been promised would be used only for public purposes forever. This was Lakebed Grant land which belongs to all the citizens of Wisconsin. By allowing the incinerator to be built there, the DNR allowed a precedent-setting violation of Wisconsin's Public Trust Doctrine.

Again, private citizens had to spend more than \$50,000 over more than 2 years to attempt a legal challenge of this facility. Unfortunately, we couldn't ask for an injunction to stop the initial construction, because our personal lives could have been destroyed if we lost our legal case and had to pay damages to the company. So we were put in the weak position of asking for the removal of an already-constructed \$45 million facility.

The Public Intervenor Office had been a leading advocate for the Public Trust Doctrine in Wisconsin, and would surely have gotten involved <u>early</u> in this case, and possibly prevented the entire fiasco — but the Intervenors were

eliminated right before the permit was granted.

Now, terrible damage has been done, because a judge has dismissed our case (on very weak grounds). It's possible that private citizens may appeal his decision, but who has another \$50,000 to keep up the fight? And why should we be forced to take on this burden? This is a PUBLIC RESOURCE.

# CONCLUSION

It's time to restore balance to Wisconsin government. The public needs a watchdog agency to help keep the system honest. No government bureaucracy is flawless or mistake-proof.

These are not just concerns of "environmentalists." These are basic human needs linked to air quality, water quality, food quality, wildlife health, and access to recreation. These are also economic necessities for our future.

Please give the Intervenors back to citizens of Wisconsin.